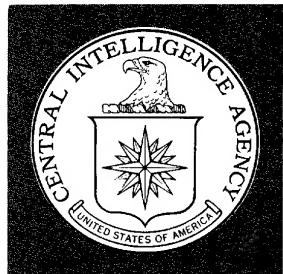


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SENSITIVE

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WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

Week Ending 2 January 1971

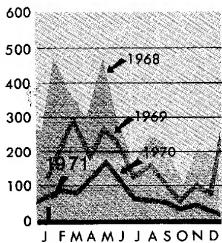
NSA Declassification/Release instructions on File.

For the President Only

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SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS

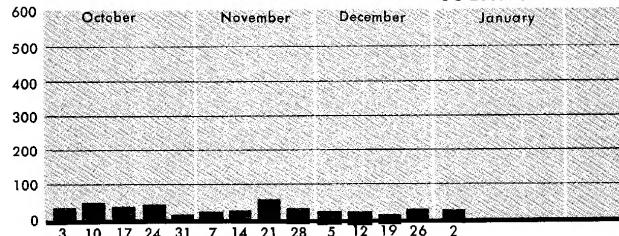
1968-1970
Weekly average for each month



OCTOBER 1970 - JANUARY 1971
Weekly data as reported

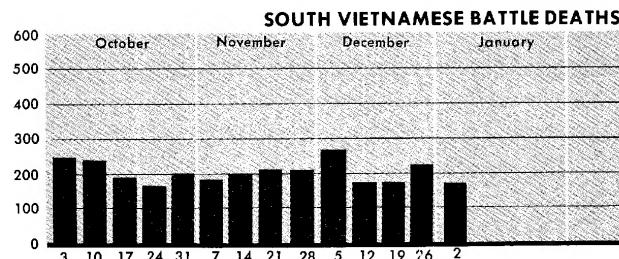
US BATTLE DEATHS

dropped to 34 from the 45 of last week.



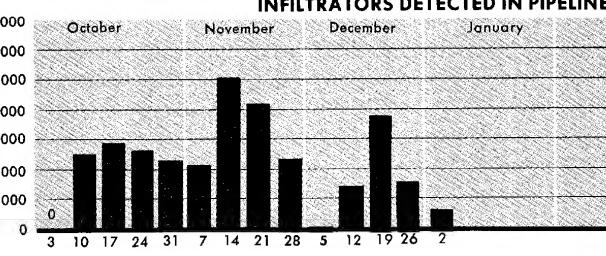
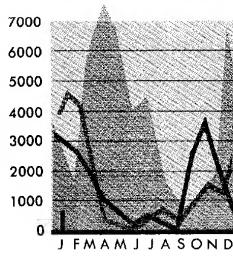
SOUTH VIETNAMESE BATTLE DEATHS

decreased to 181 from last week's 225. The official total will change as late reports are received and will be lower than the figures released to the press by the GVN.



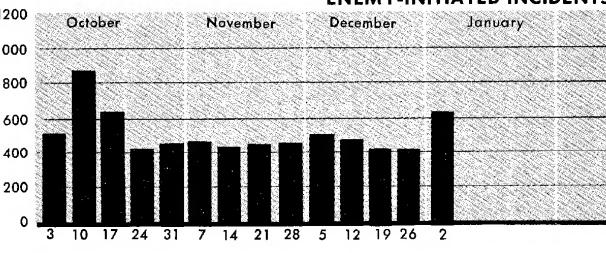
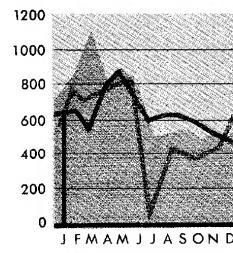
INFILTRATORS DETECTED IN PIPELINE

stand at one battalion-size group and two small groups with a combined strength of 700. The total number of infiltrators since 1 October is now an estimated 32,200-35,000.



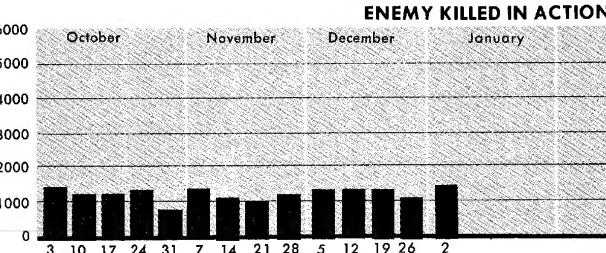
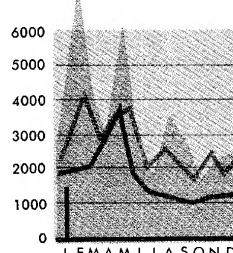
ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS

rose from last week's 417 to 618 -- the highest since October 1970.



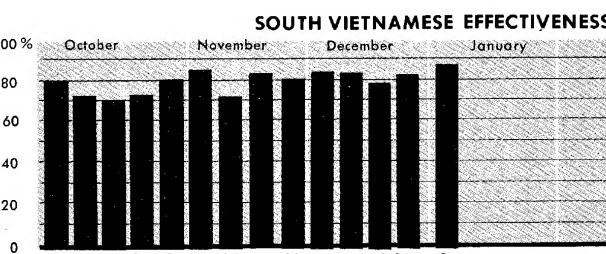
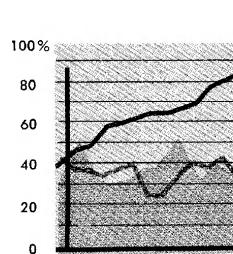
ENEMY KILLED IN ACTION

increased to 1,506 from the 1,250 of last week.



SOUTH VIETNAMESE EFFECTIVENESS

as measured by the percentage of enemy killed by GVN forces rose to 88% from last week's 83%.



Statistics for the latest week shown are preliminary

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Enemy Activity

Enemy-initiated activity in South Vietnam during the week generally remained at a low level, although on 2 January an ARVN unit operating in the southern portion of the DMZ came under heavy mortar and artillery fire, some of which almost certainly came from guns emplaced in North Vietnam. In Laos, military activity was at a low level until 1 January, when the enemy overran four government positions northwest of Ban Ban further hindering friendly operations against the logistics complex in that area. On the same date, the enemy also took Sites 23, 40, and 42 on the Bolovens Plateau. Enemy activity in Laos for the remainder of the dry season (approximately four months) is likely to be fairly heavy as the enemy attempts to expand the area under his control and protect his lines of communication through the Panhandle. In Cambodia, government forces are making little headway in their efforts to clear Route 4; Communist resistance to these efforts has been stiff and, so far, effective. In the Kompong Cham area, although Route 7 is still open, friendly forces are subjected to continuing Communist harassment and unless FANK acts more aggressively, at least portions of this route may once again fall under enemy control.

Enemy Infiltration

One battalion-size and two small infiltration groups with a combined strength of some 700 were detected moving southward during the week. No southbound groups have been detected as yet for January. However, an intercepted message indicates that for the first five days of January one group per day, with a strength of 600, will begin moving from the Vinh area westward to the Cho Si Railroad Station, which in the past has been a center for troop movements into northern Laos. The possibility exists that this movement may involve elements of the 312th NVA Division which have been in the Vinh area for some time. The 312th Division was deployed into north Laos last year and the Vinh area moves noted to date are the sort of moves that would be expected if the 312th was being readied for movement back into north Laos during this campaign season. Since 1 October, the total number of South Vietnam/Cambodia bound infiltrators stands at an estimated 32,200 - 35,000. The enemy continues the accelerated movement of supplies southward through the Laos Panhandle.

~~Top Secret~~